

b. Warning Signs:



Divided Highway ends



Overpass Ahead



Lane Ends



Merging Traffic



Pedestrian Crossing



Slippery When Wet



Long or Steep Downgrade



Traffic Signal Ahead

c. Highway Construction and Maintenance Signs:



Advance Detour Signs



Advance Flagger and Worker Signs



d. Slow moving vehicle emblem. The following emblem has been developed to indicate a slow-moving vehicle, which is any vehicle driven at a speed less than twenty-five (25) miles per hour and is required to exhibit the SMV emblem:



Orange Fluorescent Center



Slow Moving Vehicle Emblem Kit



Red Reflective Borders

CHAPTER B

TRAFFIC CONTROL AT INTERSECTIONS: Traffic control devices and signs are used to control traffic flow and to indicate right-of-way at intersections and pedestrian crossings.



Standard Traffic Signal



5 Sectional Traffic Signal

1. Stop Lights: Pictured at left are the two most common types of stop lights

a. For Vehicles Proceeding Straight through Intersection:



(i) A green signal means go. The driver has the right-of-way and may proceed through the intersection provided it is clear of other traffic and pedestrians.



(ii) A yellow signal means that the right-of-way is ending. The driver must be through the intersection before the yellow signal ends and the red signal begins.



(iii) A red signal means stop. Traffic entering the intersection from another direction has the right-of-way. The driver may not enter the intersection until the light turns green and the intersection is clear of other traffic.

b. For Vehicles Turning at the Intersection:



(i) A green arrow displayed in conjunction with a red or green signal means the driver has the right-of-way to make the turn so long as the intersection is clear. Oncoming traffic must stop.



(ii) A yellow arrow displayed in conjunction with a red or green signal means that the right-of-way to turn is ending. A turn must be completed. And the driver must be through the intersection before the yellow arrow ends.



(iii) A green signal alone means that the driver may make a turn so long as the intersection is clear and the driver yields the right-of-way to all on-coming traffic.



(iv) A yellow signal alone means that the period to turn is ending. The driver must have completed a turn and be through the intersection before the yellow signal ends and the red signal begins.



(v) A red signal alone means stop. Traffic entering the intersection from another direction has the right-of-way. The driver may not enter the intersection until the light turns green and the intersection is clear of other traffic.

2. Flashing Light Signals: At some intersections a traffic control device may be found that has one steady flashing or blinking signal in each direction. The following are the rules for obeying these types of flashing light signals.

a. Red flashing light signals: A red flashing light signal is equivalent to a stop sign and means the driver must come to a complete stop before entering the intersection.

- (i) If cross-traffic is not required to stop at the intersection, a driver may only proceed when the way is clear and the driver will not interfere with the right-of-way of any such cross-traffic.
 - (ii) If all traffic is required to stop at the intersection then the driver may proceed after a complete stop and after yielding to any vehicle;
 - a. that is already in the intersection,
 - b. that has already completely stopped and is about to enter the intersection,
 - c. that is to the right of the driver and has arrived at the intersection at the same time as the driver.
- b. **Yellow flashing light signals:** A yellow flashing light indicates the driver should slow down and use caution when travelling through an intersection or other dangerous areas where an accident can happen. Cross-traffic is required to yield the right-of-way; however, drivers should proceed with caution, watching for vehicles or pedestrians attempting to cross the intersection.
3. **Pedestrian Signals:** Pedestrian signals allow pedestrians to know when it is legally permitted and safe to cross a street or intersection. Pedestrians can promote traffic safety and protect themselves by observing the following rules:



a. **“Walk” Sign:** Many streets with significant pedestrian traffic will have a pedestrian signal that displays the word “WALK” or a symbol of a person walking when it is legally permitted and safe to cross the street or intersection. Pedestrians who have started to cross the street or intersection when the “WALK” sign or walking person symbol appears should continue as quickly as possible to the other side of the street if the signal shifts to “DON’T WALK.”

Please note: At some intersections there is a button near the base of the pedestrian signal or stop light that must be pushed by the pedestrian to activate the pedestrian signal to show the “WALK” sign.



b. **“Don’t Walk” Sign:** Pedestrian signals indicate when it is not legally permissible or safe to cross a street or intersection. When the pedestrian signal shows the words “DON’T WALK” or a symbol of a raised hand appears, it is not legally permitted or safe to begin crossing a street or intersection.

4. **Stop signs:** The rules pertaining to stop signs are the same as those pertaining to red flashing light signals. A driver should come to a complete stop before the solid white line or crosswalk. If there is neither a solid white line or crosswalk, the driver should come to a complete stop, parallel to the stop sign, if possible, before entering the intersection at a place that allows the driver to determine if any other vehicles are approaching the intersection from another direction. As always, watch for pedestrians.
5. **Yield Signs:** A yield sign indicates that a driver must slow down when approaching an intersection and be prepared to come to a complete stop if a vehicle or pedestrian with the right-of-way is approaching from another direction. A vehicle approaching from another direction with the right-of-way should not have to brake to avoid a collision with a vehicle entering from a road with a yield sign.
6. **Intersections with No Signal, Sign or Signal not functioning:** Vehicles approaching an intersection that has no signal or a malfunctioning signal, shall stop before entering the intersection. After stopping, vehicles may proceed with caution through the intersection and shall yield right of way to traffic within the intersection.
7. **Entering Streets or Roadways from an Alley, Building or Driveway:** A driver must yield the right of way to other vehicles and is required to stop before entering a street or roadway from an alley or driveway.

CHAPTER C

BASIC ELEMENTS OF SAFE VEHICLE OPERATION: The following sections provide essential information about safe and legal vehicle operation and techniques for avoiding situations in which an accident is more likely to occur.

The most important rule for safe vehicle operation is to pay attention to the road! Even experienced drivers too often allow themselves to be distracted while driving. Always anticipate potential problems. A good defensive driver looks out for the actions of other drivers.

1. **Driving Lanes and Lane Markings:** Driving lanes and lane markings help separate traffic going in opposite directions and allow for multiple lanes of traffic going in the same direction on busier roads. Staying within the driving lane you are travelling except to turn or pass is the first rule of traffic safety.